

Intelligent Data Protection for Intelligent Transport Systems

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The role of the EDPS

- EU independent authority, started in 2004, with three main tasks:
 - Supervision
 - Consultation
 - Cooperation
- Consulted by Commission on ITS Action plan
- ITS is not a new subject for data protection (previous contributions on E-call, Road Safety, E-Toll)

ÎTS and data protection principles (I)

- ITS is a data-intensive area: data protection is crucial for success
- Relevant data protection principles:
 - Legal grounds for processing (consent, legal obligation, etc)
 - Purpose limitation principle: personal data should be processed for specified purposes
 - Data minimisation/Necessity: only necessary personal data should be used

ÎTS and data protection principles (II)

- Anonymisation: use anonymous/aggregated data insofar (and as soon) as possible
- Proportionality: processing activities should be proportionate to purposes
- Information to users: inform about opportunities, risks and rights
- Data subjects' rights: ensure access to personal data, rectification, right to object
- Security of information
- Guarantees: possibility of prior checks



Intelligent Transport needs Intelligent Data Protection

- A long-term vision
- Embedding data protection when defining system architecture and technologies ("privacy-by-design")
- Need for data protection guidance at EU level
- Addressing risks: affecting consumers' trust and right to move freely and anonymously
- EDPS is available for constructive contribution



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